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FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING, for Boots, Shoes, Harness, Carriage-tops, &c. The original and genuine article for sale by E. R. DURKER & Co., No. 181 Pearlest.

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REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE,
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Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-et., New York. A liberal discount to dealers.

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A RAILROAD PRESIDENT MISTAKEN.

From The Ution Herald, Aug. 25,

Yesterday noon, quite an exciting scene occurred at the depot. Upon the arrival of the train from the West, a gentleman demanded the arrest of a passenger, whom he charged with stealing his carpet-bag. Undersheriff Ray, who was on the train, took the person accused in custody, and upon inquiry we learned the following somewhat funny account of the affair:

The gettleman who brought the charge against his fellow passenger was Mr. Cleveland, President of the La Crosse and Milwankee Railroad. He left Rochester early on Monday eyening, and stonned over a train at

La Crusse and Milwaukee Kailroad. He left Rochester early on Monday evening, and stopped over a train at Syracuse. He had noticed three or four individuals traveling on the same train with him from Ningara Falls, whom he regarded as suspicious characters, and was surprised to find them stopping over at Syracuse and taking the next train along with him. One of these queer-looking individuals followed him from one car to another, and finally both the President and the suspected party took seats in the smoking car. Arriving at Rome, the distinguished railroad official suddenly missed his carpet-bag, and at once accused the suspicious-looking passenger of stealing it. The charge was denied, but the President insisted that he was the thief, whereupon the accused knocked the President dowr.

Some excitement followed, but quiet was restored Some excitement followed, but quiet was restored after a few moments, and upon the arrival of the train here the arrest of the suspected party was demanded as before stated. Search was made through the train for the carpet-bag, when it was found in one of the passenger cars, just where the owner had hung it when he came on the train at Syracuse. He had forgotten where it was, and missing the bag while in the smeking car, took it for granted that he had been robbed. His indignation was somewhat allayed upon the discovery, and he concluded not to remain and prosecute the individual who knocked him down. Of course the person was released at once, although he prosecute the individual who knecked him down. Of course the person was released at once, although he demanded an examination. His name was Warrengaid to be a man who "travels" considerable, and who is well known at Saratogs and other fashionable resorts. Whatever the character of the man or his associates may be, one thing is quite certain, that President Cleveland did not lose his carpet-bag by his acquaintance, but he received a most terrible blow in the neck from Warren's fist.

THE BLACK TONGUE—DEER DESTROYED BY HERDS. We learn that the disease known in the West and Southwest as "black bragges" is prevailing to a fearful extent among submid-in the lower part of this State, the deer and cattle being the chief circtims of its ravages. Mr. Rhodes informs the editor of The Irealon Furnace that he found fourceen dead deer at one pend in Boilinger County, and numbers of others exastered through the woods, some dead and others dying from the effects of the maledy. In Wayne County not less than fifty were found dead, near Greenwood Valley, and in the neighboring woods the air was loaded with the steach of their carcasses. At the Falling Spring, in Carter County, thirty died in one night; and at Eleven Point, in Oregon County, a large number was found. The cattle have been attacked by the affection, also; but its effects on them have not been so terrible as on the deer, which are threatened with title externination. The disease in the same, we presume, as that which caused such have among the deer of Florida, about a year ago.

Cincinnati is suffering from the water distemper.

Circinati is suffering from the water distemper. The water from the hydrants last week smelled and tasted as if it had been filtered through decayed wood.

New Hork Daily Tribane.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to Horach Greenery & Co.

SELEV & BROTHER, Janesville and Madison, Wisconsin the Danky and WREELY TRIBUNE for sale.

Advertisements for this week's issue WEEKLY TRIBUXE must be handed in to-day

The steamship Canada, now due with three days later intelligence from Europe, had not arrived at Halifax, at our last advices.

The American State Council, in session at Geneva, yesterday voted not to call the State Convention at the same time and place at which the Republican Convention is to assemble, but on the 21st inst., at Utica.

The Republican Associations in all the wards of this City below Fourteenth street choose delegates to night to District Conventions, which meet on Wednesday night next to select delegates to the State Convention. Every member should be sure to vote, and every Republican not belonging to an Association will be hereby remirded that he ought forthwith to be enrolled.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The Congressional Elections preliminary to the great contest of 1860 having taken place in nearly all the States of the Union, we have data sufficient for reasonable calculations about the result of that contest. If Kansas be admitted next Winter, the number of votes to be cast in the Presidential Election will be 306. Of these, the Free States will give the following proportion:

-	Maine 2 Michig	M
8	New Hampahire 5 Indiana	
8	Various 5 Illinois	
a	Massachusotta 13 lows.	
Œ	Dheda Island 4 Wiscot	#10 d
a	Connecticut 6 Californ	is 4
-		
-	New-York 30 Shinning New-York 30 Oregon Pennsylvania 27 Kansas Ohio 25	3
	New-Jersey	
	Pennsylvania	***************************************
3	Total	106
2 4	10161	***********

The Slave States as follows

Virginia 15	Pennessee
---------------	-----------

The majority necessary to elect a President is 154. Can the Republicans obtain that number ?

No reasonable man doubts that the eleven States that supported Fremont in 1856, will vote for the Republican nominee in 1860. Here is the list:

Maite	Mich. Tol Treservenueren
New-Hampshire 5	Ohio
Varmont 5	Michigan 6
Massachusetta	10w3 4
Rhode Island 4	Wiscons in 5
Competient 6	
Total Republican vote	

It would be barely possible by an unwise nomination, or by evincing an illiberal spirit toward those who really wish to cooperate with us, to throw away a couple of these States. But, believing that no such untoward events will happen, we count 114 votes as certain for the Republican candidate. To insure his election he must obtain 40 more votes. Where can he look for them? The remaining Free States, and their strength in the Electoral College, is as follows:

With no aid from the South, were the Repubcan candidate to carry all the above-named States except Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, he would still fail of an election by two votes. He must, then, receive the support of either Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Now, all who are familiar with the peculiar position of parties in those two States must feel morally certain that they will vote together in 1860 as they did in 1856. Causes that will control the result in the one, can hardly fail to operate with like effect in the other. We have little faith in the sagacity of the man who does not arrive at this conclusion after a careful survey of the condition of parties in those States.

A prudent calculator would set down Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon among the doubtful States. We think the Republicans have the best chance for them, and, with a judicious nomination, will carry them all. But, even if we lose them, and can secure the 41 votes of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Minnesota and Kansas, these, with the 114 east for Fremont, will give our candidate 155, being one more than is necessary to elect him.

Thus far we have not counted upon Southern aid. Can our candidate hope to obtain the vote of a Slaveholding State ? He will doubtless receive a large popular vote from that section of the Union; and if the non-slaveholding whites of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolins, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, understood their true interests, and the precise objects of the Republican party, they would rise en masse, wrest the control of those States out of the hands of the Negro Aristocracy, and give their electoral votes to our candidate. That they will ultimately spurn the yoke that crushes them, aspire to the dignity of true manhood, and expel from the soil the blighting curse of Compulsory Labor, is as certain as the decrees of Providence. Then these freed men will take ample retribution upon their haughty oppressors. They will neither cut their throats, nor sack their plantations; but they will marry their proud and portionless daughters, and resuscitate their worn and worthless lands, making their households to be glad with increase, and their hills and vallies to smile with abundance. The hope of the country rests in the non-slaveholding whites of the South. The day of their enfranchisement draweth on. Its blushes already purple the horizon. But it will not rise to high noon during the pending contest. The Free Democracy of Missouri will fight a gallant battle, and may win the field. Independent men in other Slaveholding States will contest the ground with a courage worthy of success. Excepting Missouri, however, no wary Republican, when calculating the chances of the campaign, will claim any Southern State.

Republicans must, then, so arrange their programme, that they can beyond contingency carry Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Prudence will as sign Indians to the same position. Can we secure the electoral votes of these States? Unquestiona bly we can! The same elements that combined last Autumn to return members to the House of Representatives, need but to unite in the Presidential election, and our success is sure. Is such a union desirable! We think it is. Some of our Republican cotemporaries talk as if they thought it was not. Do we misunderstand them ! In our judgment, the main body of those Republicans, Democrats, and Americans, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Indiana, who, by acting

gladdened all our hearts, have need only to pursue the even tenor of their way, exercising toward one another a little liberality and patience, and trusting in the good faith of all, and there is no more difficulty in their cooperating to win a common triumph in 1860, then there was in 1858. Will such Republican journals—they are very few-as criticise or anathematize THE TRIBUNE for advocating such a union, in such a crisis, on such terms, for such objects, be kind enough to take the above figures, work out the Presidential problem in their own way, and give us the benefit of their calculations! Will they waive, for the moment, the reading of homilies, and go to the blackboard! When there, will they demonstrate how we can get along without the electoral votes of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Indiana ! Or, if they admit that we must have them, or fail, will they for a brief period ignore generalities, objurgations, and all affectation of superior virtue and integrity, and take the election returns of 1856 and 1858, and tell us how we are to obtain these votes?

Gentlemen! you don't like our plan. Give us yours! Don't turn us off with a culogy on Repub lican principles and the Republican party. We understand all that now. Electing men to office is, to a certain extent, a matter of arithmetic. Go into the three States we have named, enumerate the Republicans, note them down, and add up the column. Of course, you will not count any Democrats or Americans!

Our faith in a glorious triumph next year is firm and unfaltering. It springs in part from the disorganized condition of the Democracy, tern by dissensions about principles, and rent by feuds among leaders. But it springs in larger measure from the confident belief that when the Republican party stands face to face with the crisis, on the threshold of the struggle, it will "pshaw!" out of countenance those who object to a union between men who agree in sentiment then, merely because they differed in opinion four years before.

THE HEALTH OF THE UNION.

The Union was well when last heard from. As comfortable as could be expected. Indeed, safe. At least, it was last Saturday. Mr. Mayor Mayo. of Richmond, a city now chiefly known by the bloodless civil wars carried on between her sons, has issued the bulletin of its sanitary condition. He is by his birth, at least by his residence, beyond the magic line once described by Mason and Dixon, an expert in this branch of pathology and has a right to speak. Doctors who have the power to kill, and who brandish the shaft of death over the patient to make him conformable, have clearly the privilege of saying when he is alive and like to live. It was at Boston that this learned leech relieved the anxieties of the friends of the Synthetic valetudinary and promised its case hopeful. Tired of the hospitable prodigality of this city, he turned his face toward the East nor stayed till his feet had kissed the soil of our Athens, hoping, perhaps, to have some rest for a season from the severity of Municipal eloquence. But it was in vain that he had changed his latitude,-" calum non ammum,"-the sky might differ, but the same logopoietic mind remain. Speech is the distinctive peculiarity of Man and speeches the crowning attribution of the American variety of the species. He found the Athenians still bent on new things like those of old. And he was the newest,

So the Mayors of Boston and of Richmond, like Mercy and Truth, met together. For aught that we know to the contrary. like Righteousness and Peace, they kissed each other. They were together but a day, but it was a day not lost. They went to Deer Island, and there they had speeches. They dined at the Parker House, and speeches spiced the feast again. We grieve to say that, for some reason hard to understand, no report of these speeches has reached us. Why this waste? Of what use the tropes that flew out of the mouth of either Urban Practor whenever he opened it in speech, unless caught by skillful reporters, and daintily served up to a hungering world? But sure we are that the Union did not go unsaved, either on the island sacred to the pauper sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, or at the higher festivity held under the auspicious catering of the Boston Delmonico. The Mayor of Boston could not have been so false to the traditions of his office as to leave the salvation of the Union entirely to his brother of Richmond. Did not his two immediate predecessors, Bigelow and Smith by name, save that entire and perfect chrysolite from flaw. the one by binding it up with a chain round the Court House, and the other by sending it undamaged, under the escort of the embattied Shopocracy of the town, through the streets, to the point of embarkation ! And would their successor refuse a compaginating word to keep its brittle substance from flying into flinders! Forbid it, Justice Forbid it. Patriotism !

At the Parker House, too, we are told that the Richmond Mayor had the happiness of drinking out of "a tumbler which one Sir Richard Haskinsformer-"ly owned in Virginia!" "One of the identical 'tumblers!" There was no doubt of its identity. it seems. Interesting fact! More interesting symbol of that vitreous brittleness, the Union, which bath been kept whole, by incessant care and watchfulness, unto this day! The account doth not specify what the drink was this historic goblet contained. But we are sure that it must have inspired an apostrophe apposite to the illustrative analogies of the two frangibilities. Whether at Deer Island the guest was told of the glittering generality once made use of by an Abolition orator, that the South would dissolve the union with the North precisely when the inhabitants of that favored island should dissolve their Glorious Union with the Overseers of the Poor, we are not told Perhaps so, for he seemed to be penetrated as Southern orators in Northern latitudes are very apt to be, with the value of that frail commodity. Possibly they are desirous of keeping up the spirits of the trembling North, shivering in the prospect of being cut adrift to take care of herself, robbed of the patriarchal protection that now ministers to her being. At any rate, the civic magnate from the banks of the James had not so exhausted his Uniosalvatory powers during the day as not to have some left to be expended in the silent watches of the night. For his labors did not cease with the courses of the banquet, nor yet with the Gilmore Concert, to which he was taken after it by Mr. William Parkman of the De Molay Encamp-

This concert seems to have been given by a band which inspired the steps of this Encampment to Richmond on a pilgrimage it lately made to the capital of the Old Dominion. And this band proceeded after its concert.

"____ all the while Soucrous metal blowing martial sounds.

to pay a tributary compliment to that hospitable

give the Union another dab of solder ere he slept. He "thanked God that the Constitution of this "Confederacy of States enabled him to address you as fellow-citizens, for we live under one flag and one constitution!" We need not say that cheers interrupted his accents at this point. The modest Mayor did not attribute the kindness of his reception to his private and particular merits, but accepted it "as a demonstration of affection to the Union, and a recognition that the same banner floats in protection over the humblest citizen, "come from what State he may!" What, Mr. Mayor? If it be a colored citizen of Massachusetts going to Virginia! But we forget. Mr. Toucey has told us there is no such animal in the political fauna of this Republic. But how would it be if Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Wendell Phillips, should propose reading a lecture on the Declaration of Independence at Richmond? Or, even Senstor Summer, or Senator Wilson? Would the same banner float in protection over them, then and there! Mr. Mayo would have been safe in Boston, let him say what he would about the institutions there prevailing. Woul! Richmond be willing to requite the favor in kind? We could not advise any of those gentlemen to try the experiment.

The municipal guest again thanked God that we are brothers, and united in the same po-"litical destiny." Surely, then, we may dry our weeping eyes, and bid farewell to every fear of a disruption of this glorious Union. But now that we have been thus strengthened and our hearts comforted, could not our Southern brethren change the treatment a little when they come among us and give the Union a little wholesome letting prentices and journeymen of this continual ministering to the diseased Constitution of our invalid country. Let us entreat them to be merciful, as we know that they are mighty. When we have been pouring out libations to them in "the foam-"ing wine of Eastern France," or at least in the very latest importations from the foreign (if not friendly) nation of New Jersey, must they needs return our hospitable cups with wine of antimony? Are there not druggists' shops in every street? Can it be necessary to have ipecacuanha brought in the saddle-bags of Virginia Mayors and Kentucky Governors to drench us withal? We would not be ungrateful. We acknowledge our manifold obligations to them. But the Union, if not sound, is at least convalescent. Let the expectant system be tried a while. Let them save their Hippocratic skill till another crisis supervenes, and in the interim spare it and us.

THE KING'S JESTER. In ancient times and in the old countries, mon archs kept in their courts a jester, commonly called the "King's Fool." His duty was to make sport for his royal master, to play off witticisms for his an usement, and to insinuate flatteries of his person and realm by inventing unique and grotesque fables about men and things, with the recital of which he whiled away the tedious hours of majesty. The Fool was a privileged character about the palace, and sometimes took the liberty of cracking a joke at the King's expense, as well as that of dripking his wine and eating his venison. In these degenerate days, and in this free country, where liberty to make a fool of one's self through the columns of a newspaper, is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, Democratic rulers

keep an Organ instead of a jester. We seldem read The Constitution. We mean the newspaper of that name, published at Washington, which fills the place of the Fool in our republican Court. We abstain from its columns chiefly because we do not wish to be at the pains of fishing up from the wishy-washy flood of fulsome flattery it daily pours over the head of Mr. Buchanan, the few morsels of fact and sense which it contains. Nevertheless, we can fancy how refreshing these ablutions must be to an old gentleman who is scourged and scarified from morn till eve, by the universal press of the country, including a majority of that of his own party. Though coordizing to the full extent the privileges of the jester of the Cart of Washington, we are surprised at its temerity in cracking such tough jokes as the following over the venerable head of the President. Says the Organ:

"No Administration ever assumed the reins of government with a larger number of serious difficulties to surmount than that of President Buchanan. It found Kansas torn by civil war, and inflamed by a con found Kansas tern by civil war, and inflamed by a con-troversy which threatened a collision between the two sections of the Union. . . Firmly and promptly was the question met, and firmly and promptly was it settled. Kansas is now as quiet and as free as any portion of the Union, and the angry Slave question in that Terri-tory has cessed to exist, never to be renewed. . . All these difficulties have been met and overcome by Mr. Recharac without bluster or timidity, and the result Buchana without bluster or timidity, and the result has been that the public mind, inflamed and excited at first, has now so settled down that there is less political agitation in the country than at any time since the foundation of the Government! To give Mr. Buchanan credit for settling the

Kansas imbroglio promptly, when it raged with unabated fervor during the first twenty months of his Administration, defeating his favorite measures in Congress, breaking down the Democracy in all the North, seriously dividing it in the South, and returning to the next House a majority of members hostile to his entire domestic and foreign policy; to attribute to him the quiet now prevailing in Kansas, and the free Constitution she is soon to enjoy as a State, him who drove Walker and Stanton from office because they would not force upon her a Slave Constitution, exasperating her people to the verge of civil war; to assert that he has silenced the Slavery agitation, and that there is less discussion on that subject now than at any former period in our history, when the South is more radically divided on that question than ever before, and the North is getting ready for a grapple with the Negro Propaganda that will excite the public mind deeper and wider than on any previous occasion; this is rather more serious jesting than we should suppose even Mr. Buchanan would enjoy. Does he allow his organ to indulge in practical jokes like these?

THE REGISTRY BOARD. Who are the Registry Board whose duty it is to

make out the Register of Electors under the new act! Some misapprehension exists on this point which we will endeavor to dissipate.

In this city it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to meet on the third Monday of September. at its usual place of meeting, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and appoint three Inspectors for each Election District in the city. These Inspectors are to be chosen by ballot, each ballot designating the number of the District and the Ward in which it is situated, and containing three names only for Inspectors of said District. The three persons having the greatest number of votes shall be the Inspectors for the year ensuing, and till others are appointed in their places. If, after three ballotings for Inspectors of any Election District, there shall city by a serenade to its chief magistrate. He was be no election, then the Board shall draw by lot in concert, achieved victories in October last that | not ungrateful for the homage, and was ready to | from the six names having the largest number of

vetes, and not already elected, three Inspectors for such District. Six Supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of these duties.

In each of the other Election Districts of the State, the Inspectors of Election, as already constituted under the old law, are to meet at 9 a. m. of the Tuesday three weeks preceeding the Annual Election, at the place for holding the poll of such election. They are then to organize themselves into a Registry Board by appointing one of their number Chairman, who shall administer to the other Inspectors the oath prescribed by the Constitution, one of whom shall afterward administer the same oath to the Chairman. The Registry Boards thus constituted, and hav-

ing thus met at the appointed places on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the general Election, are to proceed to the making of the lists of voters, to be mown as the Register of Electors. For this purrose a Board may sit two days, if necessary, provided the number of voters in that District exceeded 400 at the last election. To complete their work the Boards are required to meet again, at the same places, on the Tuesday of the week preceding the general Election, and continue in session, in cities, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. of that day and the day following, and in other districts from 9 s. m. to 7 p. m. of that day. On ither of the days of meeting a Board may, if it is deemed necessary, appoint a clerk, who shall take the oath which is required of a clerk of the polls or of election. The members of the Boards and their clerks are to receive the same compensation as that now allowed by law for Inspectors of Election. The Boards have the same powers to preserve order at their meetings, as have been hitherto

For the method of making and completing the Register, of entering the names of votes, of putting a name on which has been omitted, of getting one off which ought not to be there, and other points of interest to the lvoters of the State, we refer to the article in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 1. Every voter in the State should see, with his own eyes, that his own name is properly registered, and regularly appointed Committees, as we have already insisted, should give to the Boards their aid, whether wanted or not, to making the Register absolutely perfect.

It would be a useful occupation for cosy "Con servatives," and elderly gentlemen called "Old 'Line Whigs," who counsel the formation of an Opposition party and platform for 1860, that shall wholly ignore the Slavery question, to occasionally peruse the columns of leading Southern journals. They would discover that, even if they could persuade everybody at the North to abandon the agitation of this subject, the dominant party at the South would not abstain from thrusting it upon the attention of the country. One of the most intellirent and influential journals of the Slaveholding States is The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. In the course of an able article it recently expressed itself upon the matter under consideration thus: "It is undoubtedly true that the great question which now overshadows all others in the politics of this country is that springing out of the institution of Slavery. . . . He who should announce 'the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left

out,' would present no greater absurdity than the statesman who, in his views of American politics, would ignore the question of Slavery. Such being the fact-and it is apparent to the most casual observation-it is idle to talk about ceasing the agitation of the Slavery question. It is too late in the day to attempt to smother a subject which has already shaken the Union from center to circumferance." Referring to those Southern Democrats who, to win the favor of their Northern brethren, and preserve the unity of the party, would temporize on this subject, The Adertiser says: "The South will spura with indignation from her bosom those cringing politicians who would surrender principle, honor, all, rather than ruffle, by a breath of agitation, the harmony of party organization." In thus speaking, The Advertiser reflects the sions and purposes of the ruling faction of the South. It will not let the Slavery question rest in quiet. Silence on that subject is wholly incompatible with the ulterior purposes of the Negro Propaganda. We might daily fill our columns with quotations from Southern journals, amply proving this

Our conservative friends avow their hostility to the Democracy. They desire its overthrow so much that they would fain get up a party to put it down. But they will not touch the Slavery question. How vain the hope of driving the Democracy from power under such a battle-cry, when Slavery is the only matter it will consent to fight about. Not more absurd would it have been for Louis Napoleon to have gone to Algiers to drive Francis Joseph out of Lombardy.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the purlieus of Tammany Hall by reason of the rivalry between the patriots who desire to serve the party as candidates for the Mayoralty. The Hon. William D. Kennedy and the Hop. Isaac V. Fowler are especially prominent among the aspirants to this distinction at the hande of Tammany Hall. Each of these gentlemen is an energetic and unscrupulous politician, and the contest between their respective friends has been waxing ardent. Kennedy has the sympathy of the more youthful and more rowdy members of the party. Fowler is admired by the ladies on account of his good looks, and agreeable, bachelor manners; and this is justly thought to be a strong fact in his favor. But it is difficult to choose between them; each has served his apprenticeship in Tammany, and has been tried and not found wanting. The choice between them is becoming as exciting as that between the ancient goddesses, which resulted in the downfall of In this emergency, we desire to recommend a

third, and an independent candidate, who will be agreeable to all sections of the party, and who will have a good chance of being elected. We refer to Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of The N. Y. Herald. No one has rendered such sercices to the Democratic party as he; and it would certainly be a graceful return for his long devotion to reward him with this nomination. As for capacty, does he not now manage a newspaper-an enterprise ten times as laborious as the management of the City Government ! It is true that Mr. Bennett is not the person we should select for Mayor, if the choice were left to us; but there is no man who could so advantageously be adopted by the Democratic party as their candidate. The Fowler men, we presume, would be able to support him on account of his good looks; while the Kennedy men need feel no mortification at retiring from the field before an adversary so powerful and distinguished. Another reason why the party should nominate him may be found in the large interest Mr. Bennett has in the upper part of the island, especially in Wash-

ington Hights, thereafter one of the great centue of the city. Under his faund the improvements is that region will be properly attended to. We true then, that for all reasons, the Democrats will & Mr. Bennett the justice to adopt him as their em

The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting apon on proposition for uniting such of the Opposition ; the next Presidential Election, as agree upon the Slavery question, speaks of us as "the represent tives of the most unscrupulous style of perpolitics-that which is directed solely to the acquirement of office and its emoluments," and a serts that the conductors of THE TRIBUNE " profes so little regard to principle that they see no reason why a man may not subscribe to any number of creeds and platforms, so that by so doing be is enabled to ally himself to the winning interest,"

Unless we mistake our man, the Editor of The Enquirer is an adept, a professional expert, as the awyers would say, in the matters of which he peaks. The metropolitan organ of the Adminis. ration describes him as "an accomplished buttonhole bargainer for Government pickings, a vetera lobbyer, though but a boy in appearance, who derives some consideration from his association with Steadman to oust Wendell during the last session of Congress." It says he is now is Washington, "rabidly electioneering for Douglas, and for printing jobbery in general under the next Administration." Such a man can doubt. less speak authoritatively and experimentally of "the most unscrupulous style of party politica". By the by, this individual edited The Virginia Southside Democrat in the last Presidential contest and claims the credit of having penned those sneer. ing articles on "greasy mechanics," "small-fisted farmers," "free schools," and "the vulgar se. cicty of the North," which Republican journals and orators served up with so much effect before the Democracy during that campaign.

Our excellent cotemporary, the The Newer Mercury, perceives and deplores an impeaetralle mystery in the political policy advocated by Tur TRIBUNE. A union of all parties opposed to the extension of Slavery, for the purpose of electing a President and reforming the Federal Government, is something beyond its understanding We will endeavor toilluminate the subject.

There is a State in this Union which in 184 gave its vote to Buchanan, and chose a Buchana Senator, and three Buchanan to two Republica members of Congress. While in respect of the National Government the election in this State thus disastrous, in respect of the Governorship? the State a judicious combination of the differen branches of the Opposition had been made, and the result was the defeat of the Buchanan candidab and the election of the man supported by the cooperating Republicans and Americans. To same combination has since, with much wisder and patriotism, been maintained and extended and the result is, that in 1858 three Republica and two Anti-Lecompton Democrats were a turned to Congress, while & Legislature w chesen which has since elected an unexceptional Republican to the United States Senate.

This State is New-Jersey, and such are some the fruits of a Union of the Opposition.

Perhaps The Newark Mercury may now be all to appreciate our desire to accomplish in the N tion what has been so successfully consummated one of the States.

The journals are full of the praise of Mr. Alexander ander Dimitry, Mr. Buchanan's newly-appoints Minister to Central America. The ground a which these laudations are placed is Mr. Dimitry's acquaintance with the Spanish language. We admit that this is an excellent gift in a Minister t any country where that is the national tongue But, in addition to knowledge of Spanish, the Ca tral American Minister ought to possess great tac patience, and discretion. Mr. Dimitry has the reputation of being a very imperious, dogmatic, in table, quarrelsome, and injudicious person. We will now display qualities entirely different for these, and fully justify the honor Mr. Buchanasis conferred upon him.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859. In respect to the retrenchment of the post service. I have to state that the Postmaster G eral intended to apply the knife to the Overisi routes, but was prevented by the decision of Attorney General, which was that the control

covering those routes did not contain the clause empowering the Department to reduce service, or abolish it altogether, upon note They could not be interfered with. Mailes Shalleross's advent here, after a Western tourd spection, was succeeded by the sudden arrival Mr. O'Flynn, late Postmaster in Detroit. Not all the Postmasters who have been so unfortun as to be hauled over the coals for alleged males tices vent their wrath upon the Administration over the shoulders of Shalleross and Horatio Ka The fact is, they execute the orders of the Pe master-General, whose hand is strong and steet The President, also, is getting restive under my plied cases of malfeasance by his appointees

have the best authority for stating, that if he the work of appointing anew, he would tabee rotation rule, which he at first undertook to and Mr. Swackhamer of your city is here pro to Florence and O'Neal, proprietor, not editor,

the new National Democratic Quarterly Resist, against their conversion to their own use of name of his publication, upon which he is "expended much money and talent."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 182. The President has recognized Henry Schoolers. Consul of the Prince of Reuss of the elder branch f Prince of Reuss of the junior branch, to reside New-York. He has also recognized C. E. Stuate Consul for Belgium, at Charleston, S. C. The President has appointed Wm. J. Wright, je-

A private despatch from Carlisle, Indiana, asset es the death of the Hon. John A. Davis of the State, formerly Speaker of the United States Hears
Representatives.
Professor Dimitry, Minister to Central America,
"eave about the 1st of September with his family is
Costa Rica.

Costa Rica.

Gen. Cass will entertain at dinner to day Ministed Mata and Señor Lordo. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans by themen connected with the Executive Department our Government.